



Phase II and Phase III Archeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18CV505

Site Name: Waterford

Prehistoric ☐

Other name(s) RCGA Waterford 01

Historic ☒

Unknown ☐

Brief Description:

Mid-Late 19th century house site, possible slave or tenant house

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Latitude 38.3912 Longitude -76.4480

Elevation m Site slope 5-10%

Site setting

-Site Setting restricted

-Lat/Long accurate to within 1 sq. mile, user may need to make slight adjustments in mapping to account for sites near state/county lines or streams

Maryland Archeological Research Unit No. 9

SCS soil & sediment code IaC,GwD,DoG

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site ☐ Underwater site ☐

Ethnobotany profile available ☐ Maritime site ☐

Topography

Floodplain ☐ High terrace ☐
Hilltop/bluff ☐ Rockshelter/cave ☐
Interior flat ☐ Hillslope ☒
Upland flat ☒ Unknown ☐
Ridgetop ☐ Other ☐
Terrace ☐
Low terrace ☐

Ownership

Private ☐
Federal ☐
State of MD ☐
Regional/county/city ☒
Unknown ☐

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) St. Paul Branch of Hellen C

Saltwater **Freshwater**
Ocean ☐ Stream/river ☒
Estuary/tidal river ☐ Swamp ☐
Tidewater/marsh ☐ Lake or pond ☐
Spring ☐

Minimum distance to water is 230 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site ☐ Woodland site ☐

Archaic site ☐ MD Adena ☐

Early archaic ☐ Early woodland ☐

Middle archaic ☐ Mid. woodland ☐

Late archaic ☐ Late woodland ☐

Unknown prehistoric context ☐

Contact period site ☐ ca. 1820 - 1860 ☒

ca. 1630 - 1675 ☐ ca. 1860 - 1900 ☒

ca. 1675 - 1720 ☐ ca. 1900 - 1930 ☐

ca. 1720 - 1780 ☐ Post 1930 ☐

ca. 1780 - 1820 ☐

Unknown historic context ☐

Unknown context ☐

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American ☐ Asian American ☐

African American ☒ Unknown ☐

Anglo-American ☐ Other ☐

Hispanic ☐

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

Prehistoric

Multi-component ☐ Misc. ceremonial ☐
Village ☐ Rock art ☐
Hamlet ☐ Shell midden ☐
Base camp ☐ STU/lithic scatter ☐
Rockshelter/cave ☐ Quarry/extraction ☐
Earthen mound ☐ Fish weir ☐
Cairn ☐ Production area ☐
Burial area ☐ Unknown ☐

Other context ☐

Historic

Urban/Rural? Rural ☐

Domestic

Homestead ☒
Farmstead ☐
Mansion ☐
Plantation ☐
Row/townhome ☐
Cellar ☐
Privy ☐

Industrial

Mining-related ☐
Quarry-related ☐
Mill ☐
Black/metalsmith ☐

Furnace/forge ☐

Other ☐

Transportation

Canal-related ☐
Road/railroad ☐
Wharf/landing ☐
Maritime-related ☐
Bridge ☐
Ford ☐

Educational

Commercial

Trading post ☐
Store ☐
Tavern/inn ☐

Military

Battlefield ☐

Fortification ☐

Encampment ☐

Townsite

Religious

Church/mtg house ☐
Ch support bldg ☐

Burial area

Cemetery ☐
Sepulchre ☐
Isolated burial ☐

Bldg or foundation

Possible Structure ☒

Post-in-ground ☐

Frame-built ☐

Masonry ☐

Other structure ☐

Slave related

Non-domestic agri

Recreational ☐

Midden/dump

Artifact scatter

Spring or well ☐

Unknown ☐

Other context ☒

chimney fall

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken ☐

Flotation samples taken ☐

Other samples taken ☐

Historic context samples

Soil samples taken ☒

Flotation samples taken ☒

Other samples taken ☐



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Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types	
Clovis	<input type="text"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="text"/>
Palmer	<input type="text"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="text"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="text"/>
Le Croy	<input type="text"/>
Morrow Mntn	<input type="text"/>
Guilford	<input type="text"/>
Brewerton	<input type="text"/>
Otter Creek	<input type="text"/>
Koens-Crispin	<input type="text"/>
Perkiomen	<input type="text"/>
Susquehanna	<input type="text"/>
Vernon	<input type="text"/>
Piscataway	<input type="text"/>
Calvert	<input type="text"/>
Selby Bay	<input type="text"/>
Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="text"/>
Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="text"/>
Madison/Potomac	<input type="text"/>
Levanna	<input type="text"/>

Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	<input type="text"/>	Popes Creek	<input type="text"/>	Shepard	<input type="text"/>	Keyser	<input type="text"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="text"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="text"/>	Townsend	<input type="text"/>	Yeocomico	<input type="text"/>
Selden Island	<input type="text"/>	Watson	<input type="text"/>	Minguannan	<input type="text"/>	Monongahela	<input type="text"/>
Accokeek	<input type="text"/>	Mockley	<input type="text"/>	Sullivan Cove	<input type="text"/>	Susquehannock	<input type="text"/>
Wolfe Neck	<input type="text"/>	Clemson Island	<input type="text"/>	Shenks Ferry	<input type="text"/>		
Vinette	<input type="text"/>	Page	<input type="text"/>	Moyaone	<input type="text"/>		
				Potomac Cr	<input type="text"/>		

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware	Ironstone	<input type="text"/> 89	Staffordshire	<input type="text"/>	Stoneware	
Astbury	Jackfield	<input type="text"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="text"/>	English Brown	<input type="text"/>
Borderware	Mn Mottled	<input type="text"/>	Whiteware	<input type="text"/> 94	Eng Dry-bodie	<input type="text"/>
Buckley	North Devon	<input type="text"/>	Porcelain	<input type="text"/> 1	Nottingham	<input type="text"/>
Creamware	Pearlware	<input type="text"/>			Rhenish	<input type="text"/>
					Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="text"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts	
Flaked stone	<input type="text"/>
Ground stone	<input type="text"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="text"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="text"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="text"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="text"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="text"/>
Other fired clay	<input type="text"/>
Human remain(s)	<input type="text"/>
Modified faunal	<input type="text"/>
Unmod faunal	<input type="text"/>
Oyster shell	<input type="text"/>
Floral material	<input type="text"/>
Uncommon Obj.	<input type="text"/>
Other	<input type="text"/>

Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	<input type="text"/>	Storage/trash pit	<input type="text"/>
Midden	<input type="text"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="text"/>
Shell midden	<input type="text"/>	Ossuary	<input type="text"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="text"/>	Unknown	<input type="text"/>
House pattern(s)	<input type="text"/>	Other	<input type="text"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="text"/>		
Hearth(s)	<input type="text"/>		
Lithic reduc area	<input type="text"/>		

Lithic Material

Fer quartzite	<input type="text"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="text"/>
Jasper	<input type="text"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="text"/>
Chert	<input type="text"/>	Ironstone	<input type="text"/>
Rhyolite	<input type="text"/>	Argilite	<input type="text"/>
Quartz	<input type="text"/>	Steatite	<input type="text"/>
Quartzite	<input type="text"/>	Sandstone	<input type="text"/>
European flint	<input type="text"/>	Basalt	<input type="text"/>
Unknown	<input type="text"/>	Other	<input type="text"/>

☒ Dated features present at site

19th century dwelling

Historic Artifacts	
Pottery (all)	<input type="text"/> 222
Glass (all)	<input type="text"/> 154
Architectural	<input type="text"/> 692
Furniture	<input type="text"/>
Arms	<input type="text"/>
Clothing	<input type="text"/> 18
Personal items	<input type="text"/> 4
Tobacco related	<input type="text"/> 44
Activity item(s)	<input type="text"/> 32
Human remain(s)	<input type="text"/>
Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Misc. kitchen	<input type="text"/> 41
Floral material	<input type="text"/>
Misc.	<input type="text"/> 64
Other	<input type="text"/>

Historic Features

Privy/outhouse	<input type="text"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="text"/>	Unknown	<input type="text"/>
Const feature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="text"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="text"/>
Foundation	<input type="text"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="text"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="text"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="text"/>	Sheet midden	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="text"/>
Hearth/chimney	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input type="text"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="text"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="text"/>	Road/walkway	<input type="text"/>	Wheel pit	<input type="text"/>
Paling ditch/fence	<input type="text"/>				

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Radiocarbon Data:

Sample 1:	<input type="text"/> +/- <input type="text"/> years BP	Reliability	Sample 2:	<input type="text"/> +/- <input type="text"/> years BP	Reliability	Sample 3:	<input type="text"/> +/- <input type="text"/> years BP	Reliability
Sample 4:	<input type="text"/> +/- <input type="text"/> years BP	Reliability	Sample 5:	<input type="text"/> +/- <input type="text"/> years BP	Reliability	Sample 6:	<input type="text"/> +/- <input type="text"/> years BP	Reliability
Sample 7:	<input type="text"/> 0 +/- <input type="text"/> years BP	Reliability	Sample 8:	<input type="text"/> +/- <input type="text"/> years BP	Reliability	Sample 9:	<input type="text"/> +/- <input type="text"/> years BP	Reliability

☐ Additional radiocarbon results available



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External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at

☐ Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Waterford Site (18CV505) is a possible mid-late 19th century slave quarter or tenant dwelling near Bertha in Calvert County. The site is situated on a saddle at the head of a small drainage that runs from the site area to the southwest, draining into an unnamed tributary of the Patuxent River. The site slopes down to the southwest, towards the drainage that bounds it on the west and south. Typical vegetation in this upland forest setting would have been willow-oak-loblolly pine forest. Some evidence of this vegetation is still present, but the dominant species now are tulip poplar, red maple, gums, holly, and young white oak. Selective logging of the area appears to have taken place approximately mid-20th century. The site is crossed by a well-used dirt-track road that may have started as a logging road. The primary soil type at the site is Matapeake silt loam.

The tract on which Site 18CV505 is situated was historically known as "Rawlings Choice". Rawlings Choice originated as a 5,000 acre patent known as Eltonhead Manor, which was granted in 1662 to Edward Eltonhead. This land grant originally extended from Drum Point all the way to the Patuxent River, and it subsequently became Elton Head Hundred. At some later date, this large tract was divided, with much of its western half being acquired by John Rousby.

Calvert County rent rolls for the period between 1651 and 1776 indicate that Daniel Rawlings acquired a number of tracts within Elton Head Hundred during the first two decades of the 18th century. These included Vulcans Lott, Staffords Freehold, Dear Bought, and Rawlings Purchase. Rawlings himself occupied a 275 acre plantation on St. Leonard's Creek, and that holding apparently remained the Rawlings family's "home" property through at least the next two generations.

The name "Rawling's Choice" first was applied to a specific land tract in Daniel Rawlings' will, dated 29th Dec, 1726. This property, which amounted in aggregate to some 1,005 acres, was divided among four of Rawlings' five children. The property thus designated remained within the Rawlings family through the middle of the 19th century, although its extent probably diminished and its boundaries changed as it was handed down through succeeding generations. By the time that John J. Rawlings inherited the parcel, its total area had been reduced to approximately 330 acres, about 1/3 of its original size. Rawlings further divided the property when he disposed of his portion in two separate transactions.

Through most of this period, it is unknown which, if any, member of the Rawlings family actually lived on the parcel that encompasses Site 18CV505. The genealogy of the family is muddled, due to the prevalence of repeating family names through successive generations. Early 19th century (1800-1820) Federal census records contain listings for five Rawlings households within District 1 of Calvert County, all of which included slaves. Of these, the largest slave population (41 individuals) was attributed to John Rawlings in 1820.

Members of the Rawlings family became embroiled in a series of court actions stemming from British incursions into Calvert County during the War of 1812. In 1820, Susannah Rawlings (whose household in 1810 included 13 free whites and 14 slaves) filed a claim for compensation after 3 of her slaves reportedly "eloped" when the British Navy was in the Patuxent River in July, 1814. Other Rawlings family members also lost property during this same incident. These included one Charles Gray, a slave belonging to Susannah's son Dr. Isaac Rawlings, and slaves Mary Mitchell and her two children, the property of Isaac Rawlings' niece Juliet. The general escape also involved slaves that belonged to the Rawlings' neighbors. Various depositions identified Mary Mitchell as the "wife" of William Mitchell, who belonged to Ann Dare, while Petty, a "Negress" who formerly belonged to John Tucker, was the wife of Charles Gray. William Mitchell and his wife subsequently showed up on the "Halifax List", a compendium of fugitive slaves "received into the province of Nova Scotia from the states of America" after April 1815. Susannah Rawlings died in 1826 at the age of 76, and was interred in the cemetery of Middleham Chapel near the present community of Lusby.

Curiously, no Rawlings households appeared in the census lists for Calvert County District 1 after 1820. Instead, they seem to have moved either to Upper Marlborough in Prince George's County or to Anne Arundel County, even though deed records indicate that they continued to own property in Calvert until the mid 19th century. Specifically, John Rawlings was listed as a resident of Prince George's County in every census taken from 1830 through the middle of the 19th century. This suggests that any agricultural operations or other activities that occurred on the Rawlings Choice tract were carried out by slaves and overseers.

In 1854, John J. Rawlings sold the specific tract that encompasses 18CV505 to John T. Gray who, according to the 1850 population census, was a farmer in District 1 of Calvert County. His household in that year included his wife and 6 children, and his property, which included 12 slaves, as valued at \$2,000. Gray's slave property included 6 males, aged 6-36, and six females, ranging in age from 3 to 30 years old.

Although the 1860 census did not list a John T. Gray, a John S. Gray appeared as a farmer in District 1, with real property valued at \$2,000 and personal property of \$5,000. Comparison of the 1850 and 1860 census listings shows that the two John Grays were one and the same individual. In the intervening decade, John's first wife apparently died and he remarried. His family in the latter year included his wife, four sons (two described as "idiotic") and one daughter, suggesting that the other daughter either had married or had died in the intervening decade. The slave schedules for 1860 show that John T. Gray owned 8 slaves, who were housed in two "slave houses" and ranged in age from 7 to 55 years old. Gray's slaves again were evenly divided between males and females, but it is difficult to surmise that any family groups were presented here. The oldest males were aged 55 and 40, with the third oldest being 18. The oldest female was 16 and of childbearing age, but it is unlikely that any of the remaining children (ages 7-11) were the children of this young woman.

The agricultural census for 1860 revealed much about the type of operation that John Gray engaged in at this time. The census credits him with owning a total of 450 acres valued at \$2,000, with 150 acres being "improved" (i.e. under cultivation). In addition to raising the usual complement of livestock, Gray's plantation produced Indian corn (275 bushels), Irish potatoes (70 bushels), sweet potatoes, butter, and honey. By far the most important product, however, was tobacco. In 1859, Gray's operation produced 3,000 bushels of that commodity.

John Gray apparently was the last property owner to actually reside at Rawlings Choice. Deed transactions after 1860 and before 1900 show a succession of absentee landlords, some in living in Baltimore, others in Dorchester County, and none working in agriculture. Anyone living on Rawlings Choice likely would have been a tenant, either paying rent or sharecropping. The 225% acres that remained of the original Rawlings Choice property again came into local ownership at the turn of the 20th century, however, these local owners still did not reside on the property and apparently leased it to tenant farmers. The last private owners of the property were the Glascoc family, who deeded the tract over to the Calvert County Board of Commissioners in 1990.



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Unknown ☐

Site 18CV505 was first identified and recorded during Phase I archeological survey conducted for the (then) proposed Dominion Cove Point Liquefaction Project. The Phase I survey took place in August of 2012 and the site was described as a small stone foundation and pile of stone rubble adjacent to a dirt track road. The foundation was noted with dimensions of approximately 2 X 2 m. The 20 m survey grid established to examine the property placed 12 shovel test pits (STPs) in the vicinity of the stone foundation. One of those shovel tests contained a single historic period artifact: a single hand-painted whiteware body sherd characterized by a green band. Four additional STPs were placed at 10 m intervals around the positive STP, and another 4 were judgmentally placed in close proximity to the foundation ruins, but all were culturally sterile. Because of the seeming lack of associated artifact or other cultural features, the site was recommended as ineligible for listing on the NRHP.

The MHT concurred with the ineligibility assessment for 18CV505, but the Calvert County staff archeologist did not. The county archeologist visited the site and collected a number of 19th century artifacts from the rubble and the ground surface. These included table and bottle glass fragments, a fragment of undecorated earthenware, and a fragment of stoneware, all of which were consistent with a 19th century domestic presence at the site. It was suggested that the stone rubble was the remains of a stone chimney base that was probably associated with a small log structure. Similar sites elsewhere in Maryland have been associated with African-American occupation during the 19th and/or early 20th centuries. Further investigation was requested by the County for this little-studied site type.

Researcher made a site visit in June of 2013 in preparation for Phase II testing that was being required by Calvert County. During this visit leaf debris was cleared and probing was carried out using a T-probe to look for subsurface foundations or sills that might have been associated with the foundation of a larger building. Although some areas of compacted soils were noted, possibly indicating the former locations of sills, there was no indication of stone or brick foundations, footers, or piers. No additional artifacts were noted, with the exception of a heat-reddened cut nail and two oyster shell fragments. A fragment of whiteware and one oyster shell were noted in the nearby road trace.

Phase II work was carried out at 18CV505 in July of 2013. The field investigations included 38 additional STPs excavated to delineate the boundaries of the site and to investigate further an area of artifact concentration identified during the testing. In addition, 9 test units were excavated at the site. All shovel tests measured a minimum of 35 cm in diameter and were excavated to a minimum of 10 cm into sterile subsoil, following natural stratigraphy. All soils were screened through hardware mesh. All shovel test data was recorded on standardized forms that included the location of each test, the topographic and vegetation setting, and the presence or absence and nature of previous disturbances of features.

Unit excavation took place both within and outside the suspected structure location. All test units were excavated in 10 cm arbitrary levels within natural strata, or followed cultural strata. All test units terminated a minimum of 10 cm into subsoil and all soils were screened through hardware cloth (1/4 inch or smaller). All pre-modern cultural materials were retained. Standard recordation for these tests included completion of forms documenting soil characteristics and the presence or absence of cultural features or deposits, the execution of hand-drawn plans and profiles for at least one wall of each unit, and photographic documentation of all units and features.

During the first stages of the Phase II investigations, the wooded site area was cleared of much of the leaf debris that covered the site. The chimney feature and site area then was carefully mapped using a total station. The Phase II excavations revealed the presence of structural features related to the construction of the vernacular building at the site. In addition, well-preserved cultural deposits associated with the dwelling's occupation were identified on the presumed interior of the structure. In addition, an area at the southern edge of the site, adjacent to the sloping drainage, was identified as a domestic refuse midden. Based on the investigations, the dwelling appears to measure approximately 1.67-1.77 meters square (18-19 ft²), with the chimney likely located on the north gable end. The building did not have a stone foundation, but appears to have been supported on piers of wood or stone. A stone footing for a pier was recorded during the excavations. The building appears to have burnt either during occupation or after abandonment. Evidence of the fire is abundant, and includes charcoal deposits, heat reddened nails, and charred artifacts.

During the Phase II excavations, 1,218 artifacts dating from the last half of the 19th century were recovered. Ceramics included primarily whiteware and ironstone, and most were undecorated. Glass was only a small percentage of the collection, and included only bottles that pre-date the 1881 start date for machine-made bottles. Nails were numerous, and all were of machine-cut manufacture, dating prior to the inception of wire nails in 1890. Tobacco pipes, buttons, a marble, and slate pencils and tablet fragments attest to the personal lives of the occupants. Some faunal material, including pig teeth, mammal bone fragments, and oyster shell was present, suggesting the potential for data related to dietary practices. The primary period of occupation of the site appears to span the antebellum and postbellum, concentrated on the third quarter of the century and suggesting that the occupants may have numbered among the 8 slaves listed in the 1860 slave census.

The site was found to be a good example of a specific vernacular dwelling type typically used for slave laborer housing throughout the southern states. There are a number of examples of these structures in Calvert County, but none have the archeological focus that is present at this site. Probably because the dwelling burned, occupancy did not continue into the 20th century as it did at other examples of this site type, making a study of the important transitional period between slavery and postbellum society easier to accomplish.

Artifacts recovered from the site during the Phase II project in 2013 included 32 activity items, 691 architectural artifacts, 18 clothing artifacts, 332 kitchen-related items, 4 personal items, 44 tobacco-related artifacts, and 64 miscellaneous objects. The activity items were a glass marble, 6 pieces of lamp glass, 3 slate pencils, 17 slate tablet fragments, an eel/fish gig, a wire fragment, a metal cap, and 2 iron hook fragments. The architectural artifacts were 12 brick fragments, 42 pieces of window glass, 599 cut nails (227 burned), 35 unidentified nails, 1 cut spike, 1 screw, and a metal bracket. Clothing items were 4 rubber buttons, 8 ceramic buttons, 5 iron buttons, and a burned thimble. The 332 kitchen-related artifacts were 220 ceramic sherds, 74 glass fragments, 2 utensil handles, 19 can fragments, and 17 faunal remains. Among the ceramic sherds were 29 refined earthenware, 1 porcelain, 89 ironstone, 92 whiteware (11 burned), 1 Rockingham, 4 yellowware, 2 redware, and 2 stoneware sherds. Kitchen glass included 4 pieces of table glass and 70 pieces of miscellaneous bottle glass. The faunal assemblage consisted of 4 mammal bones (2 burned), 3 pig teeth, a bird bone, 8 oyster shells, and 1 other shell. The personal items were 2 pieces of hard rubber comb, a ceramic figurine, and a key. Tobacco-related items were 5 ball clay pipe stems, 37 ball clay pipe bowls (1 burned), 1 other ball clay fragment, and a redware pipe bowl. Miscellaneous object included 38 unidentified glass fragments (5 melted), 24 pieces of metal, a Bakelite fragment and a piece of wood.

Because the site retains depositional integrity, it may be capable of addressing important research questions about changing social, economic, and cultural spheres in the region during the last half of the 19th century. The 2013 research team recommended that the site was eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria C and D and further recommended consultation with MHT, Calvert County, and other stakeholders about site avoidance and/or mitigation.



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External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95002260
